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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/725,302	12/01/2003	David L. Powell	136089/90 (MHM 15129US01)	2838
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MCANDREWS HELD & MALLOY, LTD 500 WEST MADISON STREET SUITE 3400 CHICAGO, IL 60661			CORBETT, JOHN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2882	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/725,302

Applicant(s)

POWELL, DAVID L.

Examiner

John M. Corbett

Art Unit

2882

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A-SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 April 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: There are several instances where the numbering referred to in the specification does not correspond with the items in the drawings. Appropriate correction is required.

Page 9, line 18, the "fluid outlet 48" does not correspond to a fluid outlet. Examiner suggests replacing item number 48 with item number 42. On line 21, the "tube 56" does not correspond to a tube. Examiner suggests replacing item number 56 with item number 58.

Page 10, line 5, the "main body 12" does not correspond to the main body. Examiner suggests replacing item number 12 with item number 16. On line 15, the "tube 56" does not correspond to a tube. Examiner suggests replacing item number 56 with item number 58.

On page 13, line 9, the referenced character '23' is not shown in the drawings. Examiner suggests replacing item number 23 with item number 24.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Referenced character 82 as disclosed on page 15, lines 10 and 11, is not shown in figure 4. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are

Art Unit: 2882

required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. In claim 9, line 1, the phrase "the medical imaging and support system" lacks proper antecedent basis. Perhaps the " the medical imaging system" was meant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-12, 19-20 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Burke et al. (5,305,363).

With respect to claim 1, Burke et al. teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig 1 item II and Abstract) and an imaging element (See Fig 1 item I and Abstract); and an auxiliary module (See Fig. 1 item III) having a cooling unit (See Fig. 1 item 16) configured to circulate chilled liquid to and from said imaging element, wherein the chilled liquid absorbs heat produced by said imaging element. (Col. 5 lines 1-11 and Fig. 2 item 10 and 12)

With respect to claim 2, Burke et al. further teaches said imaging element includes an x-ray tube, wherein said cooling unit circulates the chilled liquid over and within said imaging element. (See Fig 1 item I and Fig. 2 item 10 and 12)

With respect to claim 4, Burke et al. further teaches a cooling duct surrounding at least a portion of said imaging element (See Fig. 2 item 10 and 12), said cooling duct having a fluid inlet and an fluid outlet; a fluid input line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid inlet, wherein the chilled liquid is supplied to said cooling duct from said cooling unit through said fluid input line; and a fluid return line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid outlet, wherein the chilled liquid is returned to said cooling unit through said fluid return line. (See Fig. 1 item 14, 16 and unnumbered fluid tube attached to heat exchanger 16 and toroidal x-ray tube I)

With respect to claim 5, the cooling duct is considered to be removably connected to said imaging element.

With respect to claim 7, Burke et al. further teaches that said auxiliary module is permanently affixed to the floor. (See Fig. 1 item 14 and 16)

With respect to claim 8, Burke et al. further teaches that said auxiliary module further comprises a booster battery pack, wherein said booster battery pack is configured to be electrically connected to said medical imaging device in order to provide additional power to said medical imaging device. (See Fig. 1 item III, Fig. 2 item 93 and Col. 6 line 66 - Col. 7 line 4)

With respect to claim 9, Burke et al. further teaches that said auxiliary module is remotely located from said medical imaging device. (See Fig. 1 item III)

With respect to claim 11, Burke et al. teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig 1 item II and Abstract) and an imaging element (See Fig 1 item I and Abstract); and an auxiliary module having a booster battery pack, wherein said booster battery pack is configured to be electrically connected to the medical imaging device in order to provide additional power to the medical imaging device. (See Fig. 1 item III, Fig. 2 item 93 and Col. 6 line 66 - Col. 7 line 4)

With respect to claim 12, Burke et al. further teaches the medical imaging device is an x-ray system and said imaging element includes an x-ray tube. (See Fig 1 item I and Abstract)

With respect to claim 18, Burke et al. further teaches a power boost receptacle electrically connected to a power supply system (See Fig. 1 where power supply is electrically connected to the mounting assembly II by a power cable routed through an operator control 82); a power cable electrically connected to said booster battery pack (See Fig. 2 item 90, 93 and connection from building electrical system) wherein said power cable is considered to be removably connected to said power boost receptacle so that the power supply system may draw power from said booster battery pack. (See Col. 6 line 66 – Col. 7 line 4)

With respect to claim 19, Burke et al. teaches an auxiliary module (See Fig. 1 item III) comprising a cooling unit configured to circulate chilled liquid to and from the imaging element, wherein the chilled liquid absorbs heat produced by the imaging element (See Fig. 1 item 14 and 16, Fig. 2 item 10 and 12, Col. 5 lines 1-11); and a booster battery pack, wherein said booster battery pack is configured to be electrically connected to the medical imaging system in order to provide additional power to the medical imaging system. (See Fig. 1 item III, Fig. 2 item 93 and Col. 6 line 66 - Col. 7 line 4)

With respect to claim 20, Burke et al. further teaches the imaging element includes an x-ray tube and the medical imaging device is an x-ray imaging system. (See Fig. 1 item I and Abstract)

With respect to claim 23, Burke et al. further teaches that the auxiliary module is permanently affixed to a floor. (See Fig. 1 item III)

With respect to claim 24, Burke et al. further teaches the auxiliary module is separate and distinct from the medical imaging device. As shown in figure 1, the heat exchanger (16) is connected to the toroidal ring x-ray tube (I) through a long flexible cooling hose and the high voltage generator in section III is routed through the operator console (82) which similarly is connected to the assembly (II) by a long flexible cable.

5. Claims 1-5, 7, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Okamura et al. (WO 03/002001 A1).

With respect to claim 1, Okamura et al. teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig. 2) and an imaging element (See Fig. 2 item 1 and 14); and an auxiliary module having a cooling unit (See Fig. 2 item 7) configured to circulate chilled

Art Unit: 2882

liquid to and from said imaging element, wherein the chilled liquid absorbs heat produced by said imaging element. (See Fig. 1 and Abstract)

With respect to claim 2, Okamura et al. teaches that said imaging element includes an x-ray tube wherein said cooling unit circulates the chilled liquid over and within said imaging element. (See Fig. 1 and 3-5 and Abstract)

With respect to claim 3, Okamura et al. further teaches a C-arm (See Fig. 2 item 21) supported by said main body, wherein said x-ray tube is positioned on an end of said C-arm. (See Fig. 2 item 1)

With respect to claim 4, Okamura et al. further teaches a cooling duct surrounding at least a portion of said imaging element, said cooling duct having a fluid inlet and an fluid outlet; a fluid input line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid inlet, wherein the chilled liquid is supplied to said cooling duct from said cooling unit through said fluid input line; and a fluid return line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid outlet, wherein the chilled liquid is returned to said cooling unit through said fluid return line. (See Fig. 1)

With respect to claim 5, Okamura et al. further teaches the cooling duct is considered to be removably connected to said imaging element.

With respect to claim 7, Okamura et al. shows that said auxiliary module is permanently affixed to the floor. (See Fig. 2)

With respect to claim 9, Okamura et al. teaches that said auxiliary module is remotely located from said medical imaging device. (See Fig. 2 item 7)

For applicant's convenience, a copy of US Patent Application Publication document, Okamura et al. (US2004/0234040 A1), is provided as an English language translation of WIPO document, Okamura et al. (WO 03/002001 A1).

6. Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Anderton (Re. 35,025).

With respect to claim 11, Anderton teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig. 1 item 13, 19 and 20) and an imaging element (See Fig. 1 item 23-25); and an auxiliary module having a booster battery pack (See Fig. 2 item 49 and Col. 13 lines 2-4), wherein said booster battery pack is configured to be electrically connected to the medical imaging device in order to provide additional power to the medical imaging device (See Fig. 2 and Col. 12 lines 41-44).

With respect to claim 12, Anderton further teaches the medical imaging device is an x-ray system (See Title) and said imaging element includes an x-ray tube. (See Fig. 1 item 23)

With respect to claim 13, Anderton further teaches a C-arm supported by said main body (See Fig. 1 item 12), wherein said x-ray tube is positioned on an end of said C-arm. (See Fig. 1 item 12 and 23)

With respect to claim 14, Anderton further teaches that said auxiliary module is mobile. (See Fig. 1 caster assembly attached to item 11 (mainframe), Col. 4 line 6 and Col. 12 lines 53-56)

With respect to claim 15, Anderton further teaches the auxiliary module is permanently affixed to said medical imaging device. (See Col. 12 lines 53-56)

7. Claims 11, 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yahata et al. (5,226,064).

With respect to claim 11, Yahata et al. teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig. 2 item 7) and an imaging element (See Fig. 2 item 9 and 10); and an auxiliary module having a booster battery pack (See Fig. 1, 3 and 4 items 5 and 5A), wherein said booster battery pack is configured to be electrically connected to the medical imaging device in order to provide additional power to the medical imaging device. (See Fig. 1, 3 and 4, Col. 3 lines 43-49, Col. 4 lines 58-62 and Col. 5 line 67 – Col. 6 line 9)

With respect to claim 12, Yahata et al. further teaches the medical imaging device is an x-ray system and said imaging element includes an x-ray tube. (See Fig. 1, 3 item 3 and Fig. 2, 4 item 9)

With respect to claim 16, Yahata et al. further teaches said auxiliary module is remotely located from said main body. (See Fig. 2 item 100)

8. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Busse et al. (6,669,366 B2).

With respect to claim 1, Busse et al. teaches a medical imaging device having a main body (See Fig. 1) and an imaging element (See Fig. 1 item 1, 2 and 5); and an auxiliary module having a cooling unit configured to circulate chilled liquid to and from said imaging element, wherein the chilled liquid absorbs heat produced by said imaging element. (See Fig. 2)

With respect to claim 2, Busse et al. further teaches that said imaging element includes an x-ray tube (See Fig 1 item 2), and that said cooling unit circulates the chilled liquid over and within said imaging element. (See Fig. 2 and Col. 2 lines 55-65)

With respect to claim 3, Busse et al. further teaches a C-arm supported by said main body, wherein said x-ray tube is positioned on an end of said C-arm. (See Fig. 1 and Col. 4 lines 45-52)

With respect to claim 4, Busse et al. further teaches a cooling duct surrounding at least a portion of said imaging element, said cooling duct having a fluid inlet and an fluid outlet; a fluid input line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid inlet, wherein the chilled liquid is supplied to said cooling duct from said cooling unit through said fluid input line; and a fluid return line in fluid communication with said cooling unit and said fluid outlet, wherein the chilled liquid is returned to said cooling unit through said fluid return line. (See Fig. 2 and Col. 4 line 55 – Col. 5 line 2)

With respect to claim 6, Busse et al. further teaches that said auxiliary module is mobile. (See Fig. 1 item 4. Note wheels on bottom of console, hence entire system is mobile which includes auxiliary module.)

With respect to claim 7, Busse et al. further teaches said auxiliary module is permanently affixed to the medical imaging device. (Busse et al. describes the cooling unit as an integral part of the medical imaging system.)

With respect to claim 25, Busse et al. teaches a method of cooling a mobile x-ray device having a C-arm with an x-ray tube positioned on one end of the C-arm and a detector on the other end of the C-arm (See Fig. 1 items 1-3 and 5 and Col. 4 lines 45-50), by operatively connecting the cooling unit which forms the auxiliary module to the mobile x-ray device; cooling the liquid with the cooling unit (See Col. 3 lines 16-19); passing the chilled liquid from the cooling unit to the x-ray tube (See Fig. 2 and Col. 3

Art Unit: 2882

lines 4-11); and circulating the chilled liquid around at least a portion of the x-ray tube such that the chilled liquid absorbs heat produced by the x-ray tube during an x-ray imaging procedure. (See Col. 4 lines 61-65)

With respect to claim 26, Busse et al. further teaches providing a cooling duct around at least a portion of the x-ray tube, and wherein said passing includes passing the chilled liquid from the cooling unit to the x-ray tube through a first tube that is in fluid communication with the cooling unit and the cooling duct; and returning the chilled liquid back to the cooling unit through a second tube that is in fluid communication with the cooling unit and the cooling duct. (See Fig. 2 item 7-9 and Col. 4 line 55 – Col. 5 line 2)

With respect to claim 27, Busse et al. further teaches permanently affixing the auxiliary module to the x-ray device. (See Col. 2 line 66 – Col. 3 line 3)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamura et al. (WO 03/002001 A1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Innovative Technology Summary Report (ITSR), Portable X-ray, K-Edge Heavy Metal Detector.

With respect to claim 10, Okamura et al. teaches all the limitations of the claimed invention except that said auxiliary module includes a rolling cart that supports said cooling unit.

ITSR teaches an auxiliary module for an x-ray imaging system that includes a rolling cart that supports a cooling unit. (See Fig. 5 and 9)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the stationary auxiliary module of Okamura et al. to include the cart system of ITSR to make the module mobile since a person would have been motivated to increase flexibility in the use of space around the medical imaging system so that additional equipment, such as patient life support and monitoring systems, could be conveniently arranged in the room housing the medical imaging system during imaging.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yahata et al. (5,226,064) as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Innovative Technology Summary Report (ITSR), Portable X-ray, K-Edge Heavy Metal Detector.

With respect to claim 17, Yahata et al. teaches all the characteristic features of the invention as described above, but fails to teach that said auxiliary module includes a rolling cart that supports said booster battery pack.

ITSR teaches an auxiliary module for a portable x-ray system that includes a rolling cart and that supports the high voltage unit. (See Fig. 5 and 9)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the stationary auxiliary module of Yahata et al. to include the cart system of ITSR to make the auxiliary module mobile since a person would have been motivated to increase flexibility in the use of space around the medical imaging system so that additional equipment, such as patient life support and

Art Unit: 2882

monitoring systems, could be conveniently arranged in the room housing the medical imaging system during imaging.

11. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burke et al. (5,305,363) as applied to claims 19 and 20 above, and further in view of Busse et al. (6,669,366 B2).

With respect to claim 21, Burke et al. teaches all the limitations of the invention except that the x-ray imaging device includes a C-arm having a first and second prong, wherein the x-ray tube is positioned on the first prong, and a detector is positioned on the second prong.

Busse et al. teaches an x-ray imaging device that includes a C-arm having a first and second prong, wherein the x-ray tube is positioned on the first prong, and a detector is positioned on the second prong. (See Fig. 1)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the medical imaging system of Burke et al. to include the C-arm configuration of Busse et al. since a person would have been motivated to use the less restrictive open structure of the C-arm configuration for positioning the imaging element about the patient rather than the more restrictive closed structure of the toroidal configuration.

12. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burke et al. (5,305,363) as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Innovative Technology Summary Report (ITSR), Portable X-ray, K-Edge Heavy Metal Detector.

With respect to claim 22, Burke et al. teaches all the limitations of the invention except that said booster battery pack and said cooling unit are on a mobile cart.

ITSR teaches an auxiliary module for a portable x-ray system that includes a rolling cart and that supports the high voltage unit. (See Fig. 5 and 9)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the stationary auxiliary module of Burke et al. to include the cart system of ITSR to make the auxiliary module mobile since a person would have been motivated to increase flexibility in the use of space around the medical imaging system so that additional equipment, such as patient life support and monitoring systems, could be conveniently arranged in the room housing the medical imaging system during imaging.

13. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Busse et al. (6,669,366 B2) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Okamura et al. (WO 03/002001 A1).

With respect to claim 28, Busse et al. teaches all the limitations of the invention except remotely locating the auxiliary module from the x-ray device.

Okamura et al. teaches remotely locating the auxiliary module from the x-ray device. (See Fig. 2 item 7 and 18)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile x-ray device of Busse et al. to allow one to remotely locate the auxiliary module as suggested by Okamura et al. since a person would have been motivated to reduce the weight of the mobile x-ray imaging device thereby increasing the ease of movement of the device and reduce the amount of exhaust heat expelled into the imaging room. Additionally, a person would have been motivated to remove the auxiliary cooling module from the mobile c-arm imaging device so that a higher capacity cooling module could be used, not limited by the space constraints of the mobile imaging device.

14. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Busse et al. (6,669,366 B2) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Burke et al. (5,305,363).

With respect to claim 29, Busse et al. teaches all the limitations of the invention except for providing a booster battery pack in the auxiliary module and electrically connecting the booster battery pack to the x-ray device so that the x-ray device draws power from the booster battery pack.

Burke et al. teaches the auxiliary module further consists of a booster battery pack electrically connected to the x-ray device so that the x-ray device draws power from the booster battery pack. (Col. 6 line 66 – Col. 7 line 4)


It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the auxiliary module of Busse et al. with the booster battery pack of Burke et al. since a person would have been motivated to reduce peak power demand while continuing to utilize increase power output by charging the booster battery at a relatively low rate when the x-ray tube is not energized and drawing upon the battery at a higher rate while the x-ray tube was energized while maintaining the mobility of the system mounted on a mobile cart.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Corbett whose telephone number is (571) 272-8284. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward J. Glick can be reached on (571) 272-2490. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JMC 7/27/2005



EDWARD J. GLICK
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER